

Dr. Bushland

MAR 5 1956

P. O. Box 3391
Orlando, Florida
February 27, 1956

AIRMAIL

To: A. W. Lindquist, Head, Insects Affecting Man and Animals
Section, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland

From: C. L. Smith

Subject: Screw-worm Activities Report for Summer and Fall of 1955

In compliance with the request in your memorandum of February 20, to Dr. Bushland, regarding this subject, attached hereto are the original and three copies of the report prepared by Mr. Skipper. The screw-worm overwintering survey will not be made until the latter part of March and that report will be submitted soon after its completion

Enclosures (4)
cc: R. C. Bushland

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
February 22, 1935

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. L. H. Burdette, Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
FROM: Mr. C. E. Smith, Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

SUBJECT: Bureau-wide Activities Report for 1934 and 1935

In accordance with the request in your memorandum of February 20, 1935, to the Bureau, regarding this subject, attached hereto are the original and three copies of the report prepared by Mr. C. E. Smith. The report contains a summary of the activities of the Bureau during the year 1934 and 1935. It is hoped that this report will be of assistance to you in your work.

(S)
C. E. Smith

Reports - Misc.

Dr. Bushland

MAR 5 1956

P. O. Box 3391
Orlando, Florida
February 28, 1956

AIRMAIL

To: J. I. Cowger, P. O. Box 43, Gulfport, Miss.
From: C. L. Smith
Subject: Screw-worm Report

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 17, on this subject and I regret most sincerely that there has been a delay in sending out the report. The report has been ready for distribution since February first, but there was the question as to which office would make the distribution. Yesterday I received instructions from Dr. Lindquist that the report be sent to his office for submission to Mr. Dorward and that Mr. Dorward would make the information available to the States through the Economic Insect report. I trust that this procedure will be acceptable to all concerned.

Mr. Skipper expects to make the screw-worm overwintering survey the latter part of March and as soon as the survey is completed we will send the report to Mr. Dorward through Dr. Lindquist's office.

The enclosed copy of the present report is for your file.

Enc. (1)
cc: R. G. Bushland
George Jones

March 5 1956

P. O. Box 3391
Orlando, Florida
February 28, 1956

AIRMAIL

To: J. L. Cowger, P. O. Box 113, Gulfport, Miss.
From: G. L. Smith
Subject: Screw-worm Report

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 17, on this subject and I regret most sincerely that there has been a delay in sending out the report. The report has been ready for distribution since February first, but there was the question as to which office would make the distribution. Yesterday I received instructions from Dr. Lindquist that the report be sent to his office for submission to Mr. Howard and that Mr. Howard would make the information available to the States through the Economic Insect Report. I trust that this procedure will be acceptable to all concerned.

Mr. Shipper expects to make the screw-worm overwintering survey the latter part of March and as soon as the survey is completed we will send the report to Mr. Howard through Dr. Lindquist's office.

The enclosed copy of the present report is for your file.

Enc. (1)
cc: R. G. Bushland
George Jones

Kenville

February 1, 1956

REPORT

Screw-worm Activities in the Southeastern States Summer and Fall 1955

C. C. Skipper

In order to determine the extent of screw-worm activities, through natural migration from its overwintering area in Florida, into the Southeastern States, and to determine the extent of infestations that occurred beyond the extent of the natural migration, surveys were conducted in October 1955 and again early in January 1956. As in past surveys, the information was obtained from State and Federal live-stock inspectors, State, Federal and private-practicing Veterinarians, County Agents, farmers and ranchers.

The accompanying map shows graphically the extent of the summer natural migration and the two screw-worm infestations that occurred beyond this limitation.

Natural migration of adult screw-worm flies from the overwintering area in Peninsular Florida was rather slow due to the extended cold weather experienced during early 1955. This delay resulted in a slow build-up of screw-worm incidence in the Northern Counties of Florida with subsequent spreading into Southern Georgia and Alabama. In general, screw-worm infestations in Florida were normal or perhaps slightly lower than for average years during 1955. The infestation extended to all Northern Counties in the State and as far west as Gulf, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties in West Florida.

In the State of Georgia, only about the southern third of the counties became infested with screw-worms during 1955. The counties of South Central Georgia, comprising the hog-corn-peanut-area, appeared to be the most heavily infested. The northern migration of screw-worms in Georgia may be defined as an imaginary line from Early, Worth, Ben Hill, Long, and McIntosh Counties.

Apparently only Houston County in Southeast Alabama became infested from natural migrating screw-worm flies. However, an extended area in the Black Belt of Central Alabama became infested during the fall of 1955. The heaviest infestations appeared to be in Autauga, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties with the infestations less severe in adjoining counties.

February 1, 1956

REPORT

Screw-worm Activities in the Southeastern States
Summer and Fall 1955

C. C. Whiggan

In order to determine the extent of screw-worm activities, through natural migration from its overwintering areas in Florida, into the Southeastern States, and to determine the extent of infestations that occurred beyond the extent of the natural migration, surveys were conducted in October 1955 and again early in January 1956. As in past surveys, the information was obtained from State and Federal livestock inspectors, State, Federal, and private practicing Veterinarians, County Agents, farmers and ranchers.

The accompanying map shows graphically the extent of the summer natural migration and the two screw-worm infestations that occurred beyond this limitation.

Natural migration of adult screw-worm flies from the overwintering areas in Peninsular Florida was rather slow due to the extended cold weather experienced during early 1955. This delay resulted in a slow build-up of screw-worm incidence in the Southern Counties of Florida with subsequent spreading into Southern Georgia and Alabama. In general, screw-worm infestations in Florida were normal or perhaps slightly lower than for average years during 1955. The infestation extended to all Northern Counties in the State and as far west as Gulf, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties in West Florida.

In the State of Georgia, only about the northern third of the counties became infested with screw-worms during 1955. The counties of South Central Georgia, comprising the hog-corn-peanut area, appeared to be the most heavily infested. The northern migration of screw-worms in Georgia may be defined as an imaginary line from Early, North, Ben Hill, Lowndes, and Wilcox Counties.

Apparently only Houston County in Northeast Alabama became infested from natural migrating screw-worm flies. However, an extended area in the Black Belt of Central Alabama became infested during the fall of 1955. The heaviest infestations appeared to be in Wilcox, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties with the infestations less severe in adjoining counties.

The above area in Alabama constitutes the feeder and grazing area of the State where thousands of heads of cattle are imported. In addition, large numbers of feeder lambs from Arizona and New Mexico were also brought into the area. The data and information obtained indicate that this screw-worm infestation in Central Alabama resulted from importing infested feeder cattle into the area from infested areas of Texas or South Florida. It does not seem likely that the infestation could have been started from infested lambs since the lambs came from areas of high altitude in the states mentioned and they arrived via Chicago.

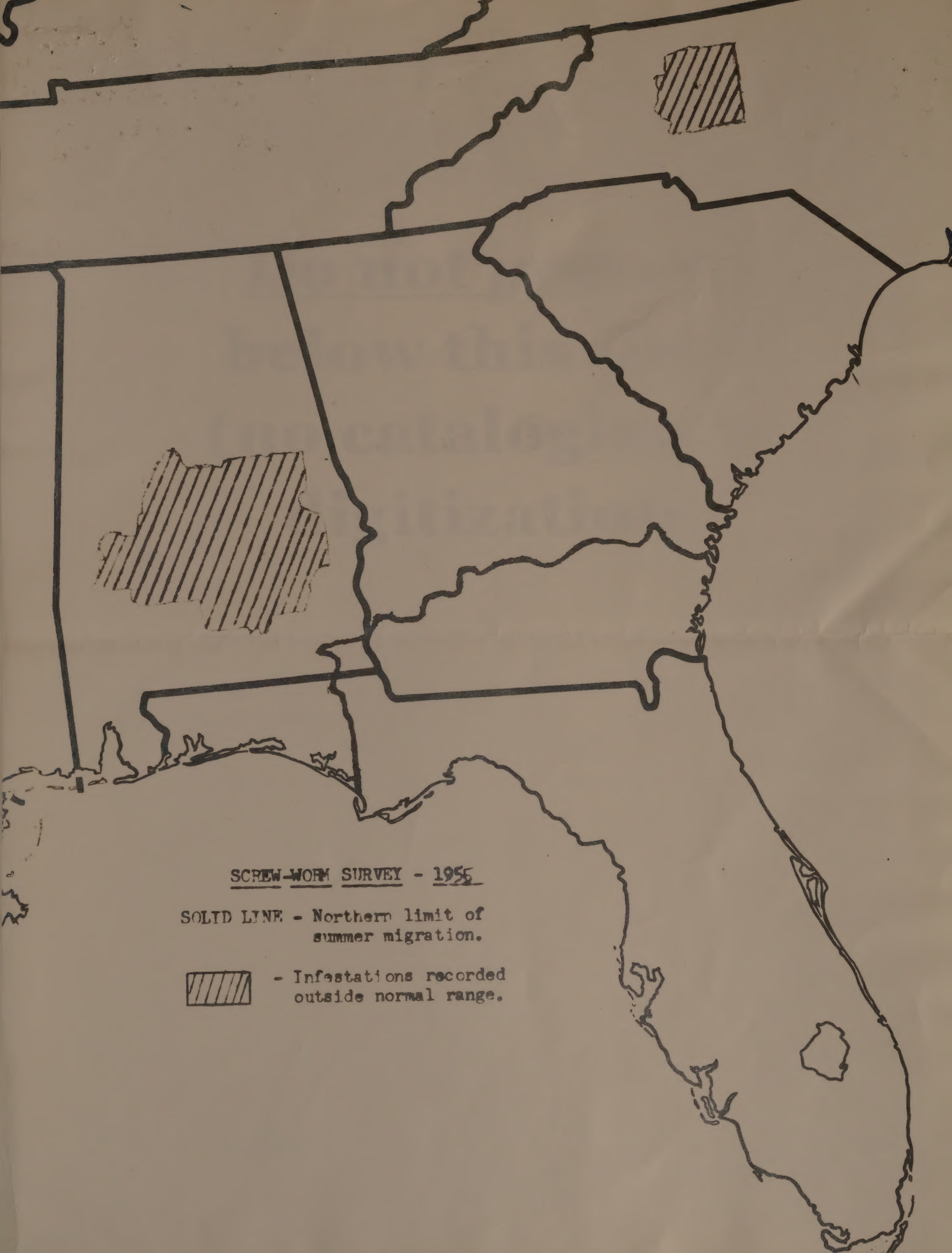
An isolated infestation of screw-worms that reached epidemic proportions occurred in West Central North Carolina during the late fall of 1955. The infestation was first noticed along the Davie-Davidson County line and this area appeared to be the most heavily infested. Each of the counties adjoining Davie became infested.

This isolated infestation is far removed from the known northern summer migration line and from the information obtained, the infestation apparently resulted from importation of infested animals through commercial trade or travel. It seems quite likely that the infestation may have been started from infested fox-hounds carried into the area.

Remedies for controlling screw-worm infestations were adequate in all establishments questioned and in all areas contacted. Most dealers in these remedies as well as most livestock owners indicated that these remedies containing lindane were most effective. No indication of screw-worm resistance to lindane was encountered.

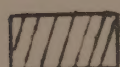
As detailed information of enemy weapons that reached Egyptian positions occurred in west General Sirin's command during the late fall of 1955. The information was first noticed along the Israel-Egyptian county line and this area appeared to be the most heavily infiltrated. Also of the countries adjoining Egypt became infiltrated.

Research for controlling worm-borne infections was advanced in all establishments concerned and in all areas concerned. Most danger in these practices as well as most livestock owners indicated that those practices containing insects were most effective. No indication of serious resistance to human was encountered.



SCREW-WORM SURVEY - 1955

SOLID LINE - Northern limit of
summer migration.



- Infestations recorded
outside normal range.

